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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1868.

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The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Tribune, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. 1868.

The Presidential canvass of 1868 is already certain to be one of signal interest and vehemence. The American People, so long distracted by issues originating in Slavery, embittered by Rebellion, and culminating in Johnsonism, instinctively welcome the struggle now opening as destined to close the long series of sterile and wasting distractions and usher in a glad, bright era of peace and rest. Of all the false dogmas which incited and upheld the late frenzied War for Disunion, the assumption that "This is a White "Man's Government," wherein political rights and franchises are the rightful monopoly of a single race or caste, alone remains to be overthrown. Pointedly condemned by the Declaration of Independence, signally though quietly rebuked by the Federal Constitution (which recognizes among our people only "free per-"sons" and "all other persons," but knows no such distinction as White and Black), and put to open shame by the undeniable fact that men of diverse colors fought under our flag in our Revolutionary contest, in the War of 1812, and in our late desperate struggle to preserve the Union, it nevertheless takes shelter under the Atheistic if not flendish assertion of a natural, unconquerable antipathy between the Caucasian and the African races, and a natural right of the hater to dominion over the object of his hatred. This last enemy of our peace, this fomenter of intestine feuds, of hostility and bloodshed, alone remains to be overcome; and the first Tuesday of November next must see it unhorsed and put at rest for-

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE proposes to do in this contest its very utmost for Impartial Liberty and Equal Human Rights. Believing the triumph of the Republicans therein to be the natural and logical complement and consummation of that "struggle for the rights of "Human Nature" which our Revolutionary fathers so nobly initiated, it enters upon the gives particular attention to home interests, in this respect being our. Presidential campaign with a perfect conpassed by no paper on the continent. Its Michigan news is collected by sciousness that it will be, must be, one of unown paid correspondents, numbering over 100 in all, and the telegraph equaled excitement and intensity, but with a profound and joyful conviction that it can have advertisements of the various mining companies, is the only paper that but one result—a result which will be hailed publishes regularly local financial intelligence, gives very complete ship- with glad and grateful exultation by the champions of Liberty and Progress throughout the civilized world. But we are quite aware also Every one ewains property, or having any interests in the the State of Michigan, should by all means take one or other of the editions of this space.

that the victory will not be won without effort, and that the most perfect diffusion of Intelligence and Argument is prerequisite and essential to its achievement, or at least to its completeness.

We now regularly circulate 230,000 copies of our several editions, which are steadily increasing. We are able to print still more, and ready to do so for the bare cost of materials and labor. We propose, therefore, to publish a CAMPAIGN EDITION OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, -to commence with the issue of May 27, containing the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and end with that of Nov. 11th—which we will send to clubs at the following rates:

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Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

The Fine Arts, Music, the Drama, the Anniversaries, and the Labor Movement may be found on the second page; the English Turf, the Courts, the Money Market and Shipping Intelligence on the third, Local Miscellany on the sixth, and the Real Estate Article on the

One of the most notorious "Gift Enterprise" swindlers in the country was arrested in this city yesterday, and taken to Buffalo.

Senator Sherman yesterday called up the House bill for the admission of Arkansas, and, after debate, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The National Methodist Conference, yesterday, refused to devote an hour to prayer for the Senate and country. Grimes and Trumbull are sadly in need of their prayers.

The House yesterday debated the bill for the admission of the States of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama. Mr. Stevens will call for the previous question

The second anniversary of the American Equal Rights Association will be held at Cooper Institute this morning and evening. Lucy Stone, Olympia Brown, Ernestine L. Rose, Col. T. W. Higginson, C. C. Burleigh,

Society, at Steinway Hall, in which he gave his views upon Impeachment, Presidential candidates, and the future of Equal Rights.

The Forty-third Annual Report of the Sec-

retary of the American Tract Society shows

another year of success. The Society has re-

At the annual business meeting of the Ameri-

can Home Missionary Society yesterday after-

noon, the Rev. Theo. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL, D.,

of New-Haven, Conn., was elected President,

and a host of gentlemen were chosen Vice-

Our dispatches from Union men in all sec-

tions indicate a [deep feeling, and foreshadow

the storm that any Republican Senator must

expect to breast who shall accept the Whisky

Ring's thirty pieces of silver. At Washington

Mr. Chas. E. Moss, writing from Washington

to the American Anti-Slavery Society, says

that Gen. Grant has declared himself for Uni-

versal Suffrage, and maintains that this must

be the raling idea of his administration if he

is elected in 1868. He also reports Gen. Grant

The latest advices from the City of Mexico

state that the insurrections which for some

time have disturbed the peace of several States

of the Republic have all been suppressed.

This disposes of the silly report received some

days ago, that the revolution had been suc-

cessful in the City of Mexico, and that Juarez

had fled to the United States. There is good

reason for hoping that Juarez will be able to

serve out the second term of his Presidency,

The American Anti-Slavery Society, the

most Radical of all Radical organizations in

this country, still finds in our national affairs

the speeches at the anniversary, yesterday,

Johnson, Impartial Suffrage, and Common-

School Education for the negro, and "such

'legislation as shall secure for him a home-

'stead of land." Wendell Phillips was the prin-

cipal speaker, and he brought to bear the full

power of his eloquence for the client he has so

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals is doing such an excellent work, and

inspired by such admirable motives, that the hos-

tility which Mr. Justice Dowling has exhibited

toward it on one or two occasions recently, in

the Court of Special Sessions, causes a good

deal of amazement as well as indignation. The

Justice has seen fit not only to throw his favor

on the side of the dog-fighters and other ruf-

flans, but to make Mr. Bergh and his fellow-

laborers the butts of untimely jokes and ridi-

cule. This is disgraceful. Mr. Bergh deserves

the gratitude of the public, and we are sure

The bill for the abolition of capital punish-

ment in the Kingdom of Saxony, to which we

have already referred, was adopted by the

Chambers with the cordial concurrence of the

Government, the Procureur-General of Saxony

being the principal defender of the bill. The

opposition to the death penalty is making

steady progress throughout Europe. It has

been entirely discontinued in Tuscany, Portu-

gal, Oldenburg, Anhalt, Nassau, Roumania,

Bremen, the Swiss cantons of Freyburg and

Neufchatel, and it is seldom if ever carried

into execution in Wurtemberg, Baden, Bavaria,

Brunswick, and the Swiss cantons of Zurich

and Glarus. Belgium has readopted its former

system of a virtual suspension of capital pun-

ishment. In Russia the death penalty has long

been abolished for murder and for non-politi-

cal crimes. No execution has taken place in

Portugal for 21 years, in the cantons of Frey-burg and Neufchatel for 36 years, and in Tus-

cany for 37 years. In every country of Europe

the opponents to the death penalty constitute a

THE RECUSANT SENATORS.

That the Republicans of our whole country

egard with indignation those Senators who,

owing their places to Republican partiality and

confidence, now uphold Andrew in his law-

defying career, is sufficiently well knows, but

the reasons therefor are not so well known.

We proceed to indicate some of them, and first

with regard to Senator Fowler of Tennessee.

Mr. Forler yaunts himself an abolitionist of at

least twenty years standing, though he acted with the Whig party until it was no more. Elected to

the Senate as a Unionist, he early avowedhim-

self a radical of the radicals and a determined

foe to Andrew Johnson's iniquitous "pdicy."

As early as last year, when a Committee was

first engaged in scrutinizing the President's

course with a view to his impeachment Mr.

Fowler approached it with volunteered, anso-

licited proffers of sympathy and aid. He nade

those proffers to the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell of

Massachusetts, who is our authority for this

In December last an effort was made to im-

peach Mr. Johnson, but it failed in the Hense. Mr. Benton of New-Hampshire was one of

those Republicans who voted aginst it. Mr.

Fowler, meeting him soon afterward, com-

plained of this vote. Mr. Benton, in justifica-

tion responded: "If we had impeached him,

the Senate would have failed to convict him."

On the 10th of January last a meeting of the

raised to publish campaign documents for dis-

tribution, especially in the South. Mr. Fowler

at length took the floor and said: "What has

"been urged here to-night is well; but it does

not go to the root of the matter. There is no

protection, no safety, no peace for the loyal

people of the South, so long as Andrew John-

son remains in the White House. If Con-

gress shall lenger hesitate to impeach and

depose this Johnson the blood of thousands

of loyal Southerners, murdered by bloody-

"minded, implacable Rebels, will rest upon our

souls," etc., etc. For the truth of this report

we appeal to the Hon. David C. Pomeroy, the

Hon. Sidney Clarke, and to every one of the

twenty or thirty persons who were at that

Will any one attempt to reconcile these facts

'you have misjudged us."

large and growing party.

that he generally receives it.

many years pleaded for-the Negro.

steady progress during his administration.

to favor the conviction of the President.

and from sales \$400,000.

Presidents and Directors.

the clouds are visibly breaking.

his unmasking on Monday of this week, thouga he had very recently attended meetings of those colleagues of a friendly and confidential character. We are assured that his Democratic son had quietly made bets through third parties, by which he expects to win \$5,000 by his father's resistance to impeachment.

The Republican party protests against these ceived from donations during the year \$118,000, shots from behind. True, it lost its beloved President by such a one; but Wilkes Booth never pretended to be a Republican as its present assailants have done. If there be more traitors nestling in its bosom is it too much to ask them to come to the light?

INFORMATION WANTED.

The enemies of Impeachment have changed their tactics. Instead of defending Mr. Johnson they vent their wroth upon THE TRIBUNE. All this is welcome, and we could have some chance of replying if they did not deliberately falsify and misrepresent our position. The Times says we have "accused Judge Trumbull 'of being bribed," and denounced Senator Fessenden as "corrupt and treacherous." We have done nothing of the kind. On the contrary, we are endeavoring to do both of these gentlemen the justice to believe in them until their votes dispel the confidence. The only Senator we have denounced is Mr. Grimes, Our quarrel with him is not his probable vote, but the indecency of his whole course during Impeachment. Mr. Grimes has made himself a common scandal, and we have treated him as such. The use of money in this Impeachment trial is no suggestion of ours. We copied a deliberate proposition to buy the Senate from The New-York World. We know the men who own The World and the character of the assoclates of the President. They are gamblers. Their stake is empire and the Treasury, and for another year's control of the plunder they would gladly spend a couple of millions.

and the welfare of the Republic will make We make this general reflection from our knowledge of human nature. Now comes a more specific question. The Washington correspondent of The Boston Post is known to be in the confidence of the President. On Sunfit topics for discussion. The resolutions and day evening he telegraphs that the President knew that six Republicans would vote against Impeachment, and that among these were earnestly call for the impeachment of Andrew Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson, and Grimes. Here is his dispatch:

Washington Correspondence (May II) Boston Post—Democratic.
As it now stands, the President is certain of six Radical
votes—Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Fowler, Trumbull,
and Van Winkle. Another is necessary to acquit, and on
this now hangs the doubt. Anthony and Sprague have not,
up to this time, given any intimation as to how they will
vote, but Anthony is claimed by the Conservatives. Rossis
also regarded as doubtful. The Impeachers have, in a
great measure, given up Impeachment as a failure.

Remember that this was written or Conserva-

Remember that this was written on Sunday evening. It came directly from Mr. Johnson. It expressed his certainty. In the case of four of the gentlemen named it proves to be a prophecy. Our own correspondent-whose access to all sources of information is undoubted-telegraphed that they were noncommittal, but that our friends counted upon Trumbull and Fessenden, never doubting for a moment Mr. Henderson. Of course we knew where Mr. Grimes was, because he made up his mind before the trial began. The question now arises, How did Andrew Johnson become certain" of the votes of Messrs. Henderson, Trumbull, and Fessenden, when their political associates and friends were ignorant? How is it that the mouths that were sealed with the secresy of Senatorial dignity opened to the President of the United States ? Who gave the President assurances of this certainty? We say this, not for one moment forgetting "the responsibility of their oath." Did that oath compel them to acquaint Mr. Johnson of

their intentions? Fessenden and Trumbull voting to non-concur with President Johnson in his removal of Stanton. Upon their oaths as Senators they declared and voted that Edwin M. Stanton was unjustly removed from his office as Secretary of War. On the 21st of February Mr. Fessenden made a speech denouncing Mr. Johnson for appointing Lorenzo Thomas, and Mr. Trumbull voted that under the Constitution and laws the President had no right to make such an appeintment. After so deciding "upon their "baths," we find them now prepared to vote, 'upon their oaths," that they were mistaken. These points, therefore, come up for judgment:

I. Which oath was a "mistake"-the oath of February 21 or the oath of May? II. When did the oaths change in the minds of Senators?

III. When was the certainty of that change imparted to President Johnson, in order that he might announce it to the world through his favorité correspondent? V. Who was the agent that gave the President

his information ? V. What peculiar claim did Mr. Johnson have on these Senators that they saw fit to intrust him with a confidence which was not shared by any of their Republican

diam'in colleagues 7 -Now mark-we are making no attacks upon these gentlemen. We are not even criticizing them. We are fully recognizing "the respon-'sibility of their oaths"-a responsibility so vast, comprehensive and elastic that what is black in February becomes white in May. We merely cite a curious fact, and demand information that will be demanded by their constituents. Andrew Johnson was "certain" of these men when everybody else was in doubt. Who gave him the assurances of certainty?

The "Erie War" has at last been placed within it proper limits. Confined as it has been to a few cases of contempt, for violating an injunction of the Supreme Court, there was 'Just send us an impeachment," rejoined Mr. no reason why so large an amount of time and Fowler, "and you will be forced to admit that talk should be expended upon it. Judge Barnard has now directed that any further testimony which the parties may desire to offer Republican Congressional Committee was held at the house of Senator Morgan, which Mr. shall be presented in the form of written affidavits, to be received or rejected as to the Fowler attended. Brief speeches were made judicial mind shall seem proper. by several members urging that funds be

It appears that Judge Barnard's injunction was sought to be counteracted by an injunction issued by Judge Gilbert, compelling the issue of stock which the injunction of Judge Barnard forbade. The plaintiffs claim that this whole proceeding was a conspiracy to violate a solemn process of the Supreme Court, while the defendants allege that it was procured in entirely good faith. A conflict, however, was to be brought on between two members of the Court-the process of the one to neutralize the process of the otherrather than the matter should be carried before a tribunal competent to dispose of the first issue. If we may judge from the generous expense of the case on the part of the applicants for the mandamus and injunction, the effort made to procure it was at all events an earnest

the Erie Railway is quite handsome, and it is gratifying to know that legal talent is so highly valued. It might possibly be suggested that there was a fidus Achates in ithe matter, if judicial honor were not above suspicion. If the numerous counsel in these "contempt" cases had been thus liberally treated, it would not be surprising that they were in no remarkable hurry to close the case. But the end of the matter is probably not far away.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF SURRENDER.

Should the President be acquitted, will any of the recreant Senators who vote to sustain his crimes inform us what is to prevent him from annulling every law passed by Congress relative to reconstruction. The acts providing for new State Governments he vetoed on the ground that they were unconstitutional. If the Senate concedes, with Mr. Grimes, that he is the higher authority on this point, he has only to declare void the Military bill, recall the Department Commanders, dissolve and disperse the Southern State Legislatures, and summon new Legislatures to be elected by the White vote only. If Gen. Grant refuses to issue or transmit such orders, the President may annul the bills placing the control of the army under Grant, and order him to report for duty at Galena, Illinois. Having had new State Governments elected in the South on the White vote only, he may call a special session of Congress, and by military force require it to admit the Southern Senators from his Johnsonized Governments to their seats.

The acquittal of Johnson is but the beginning of the storm. Each acquittal heretofore has only nerved him to commit acts which more resolutely defied Congress and the people, and invited punishment. He will not fail to do the same hereafter. Grimes, Fessenden, Henderson, and Trumbull must prepare to share the blame of a complete revolutionary subjugation of Congress to the President, and a nullification and forcible resistance of all the laws he has vetoed, and an ejection of all officers, including Gen. Grant, who have incurred his displeasure. Get down, noble Senaters, therefore, into the dust. Go at your work of eating dirt as if you like it. You will have too much of it to do, to make any ado about it at the outset.

THE FREE-TRADE CONSPIRACY AGAINST JUSTICE. The organs of the Free-Trade notion, and

the agents of the British manufacturers, are engaged in a desperate effort to secure the acquittal of Johnson, on the ground that he is a Free-Trader, and the impeachment, in advance, of Mr. Wade as a believer in Protection to American Industry. They allege that if the votes of Senators Grimes and Fessenden, and other Free-Trade Republican Senators, shall be cast for the acquittal of Johnson, it will be not because they believe him innocent of the high crimes and misdemeanors with which he is charged, but because they are opposed to Mr. Wade's doctrines upon the Tariff question. They allege that Mr. Wade has promised the Tariff lobby an increase in the tariff on imports. No lobby is or has been seeking an increase of the duties on imports. Mr. Wade has made no promise to any man, or through any organ whatever, what he would or would not do in case he should become President, beyond that found in the record of a long, bold, and unwavering public career. Indeed, a moment's reflection would show how little occasion there could be to ask such a promise. Mr. Wade, as President, would have no power to originate a Tariff law. He could only sign or veto such Let us look at this more closely. Messrs. a law as Congress should pass. The passage Fessenden, Trumbull, and Henderson have made of a Tariff law would depend upon Congress, a record on the main questions involved in Im- not on the President, and Mr. Wade's vote as peachment. On the 13th of January we find a Protectionist would be worth more in the Senate than would his signature as a President.

The only change of the tariff now urged upon Congress is a reduction, and not an increase of the rate. That reduction was moved by Mr. Grimes of Iowa upon the bill which sought to relieve domestic labor of excise duties. American importers and European manufacturers are combined to secure this reduction. To that end the Free-Trade League and the Free-Trade Press have of late been stimulated to unwonted activity and violence. Mr. Wade has throughout his whole life been classed among Protectionists. Mr. Wade has uniformly held it to be the part of wisdom for the American people to have their work done at home, so far as practicable. This opinion has never before been imputed to him for crime. Knowing it, the State of Ohio sent him to the Senate. Knowing it, the Senate made him President pro tem. Having been made Senator by Ohio and President pro tem. by the Senate, it so happens that Mr. Andrew Johnson cannot be convicted and removed from office except with the result of making Mr. Wade President of the United States for some eight or ten months.

This result. the Free-Trade organs say, must be avoided at all hazards. Impeachment must be defeated. Andrew Johnson is, in the judgment of the House of Representatives and in the judgment of the country, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. But the Free-Traders say Mr. Wade is guilty of greater ones. Mr. Johnson is only false to the Constitution and Laws of the United States; Mr. Wade is false to the interests of the manufacturers of Great Britain. Mr. Johnson is on trial before the Senate for the crimes laid to his charge by the House. The country is hushed to hear judgment upon him. But the free-traders call for judgment upon Mr. Wade instead. Impeachment must be defeated, because Impeachment would replace Johnson with Wade. "If Johnson is 'acquitted, upon their heads" (the Protectionists) "be the guilty responsibility."

By the same process of reasoning, the North was always held by the Rebels "responsible" for their treason. If the North had not been hostile to Slavery, the South would not have attempted to destroy the Government. The South only committed the crime; the North incurred the gult. They ought not to have been opposed to Slavery. Let us hope that the Senate will be suffered to pass judgment upon Mr. Johnson according to the measure of his guilt, and will postpone the trial of the Impeachment which the Free-Traders present against Mr. Wade, until the pending trial is concluded.

The New-York World is growing nervous about the working of its bribery plan; it complains that somebody is tampering with the Jury, says the Senators have been "seen," and so on. True for you; it is only a day or two since we saw a dispatch stating that "Mr. Stanbery was very busy in conversation with doubtful Senators." The World says: "If a man were on trial before a jury in the Court of Gen

Rose, Col. T. W. Higginson, C. C. Burleigh, and others, are to speak.

In another column we publish this morning the full report of a speech by Wendell Phillips, made before the American Anti-Slavery

With Mr. Fowler's present hostility to impeach one. Mr. Grenville F. Jenckes, for example, was retained from Saturday till Monday morning, when he presented the application on papers which had been drawn by other attorneys in the case, and for such brief service he was part to impeach the jury in the Court of Gen one. Mr. Grenville F. Jenckes, for example, was retained from Saturday till Monday morning, when he presented the application on papers which had been drawn by other attorneys in the case, and the journal indeed. The jury itself adjourned last Thursday, as appears from abundant adjourned last Thursday, as appears from abundant Radjourned last Thursday, as

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possible outside pressure has been brought to bear to insure a conviction." One of these "outside influences" we may as well mention. We found it originally in

the columns of a certain virtuous Democratic newspaper called The New-York World: newspaper called The New-York World:

"Let the men of wealth in this city, without regard to party, assemble at the Exchange or in the Cooper Institute, and subscribe a sufficient sum—ton millions of dollars, if need be—to buy a favorable verdict. There are 14 Radical Senators whose terms of office expirs in 1869. Beyond that time they are sure of no political position; so far as they know now, they are certain of no 'paying place.' Surely, as many as eight of these mea would far rather be sure of a million each in hand than to wait for the uncertainty of a \$5,000 office by and by. Let us buy their votes at their own price."

If The World has half a column to spare, we trust the editor will tell us just how he thrives with his grand Democratic scheme of buying votes for cash in hand. Some men would call the proposer of such a gigantic outrage a scoundrel; we are content to call him-a Democrat; though, really, the terms are correlative.

We have before us a new illustration of tha use of the franking privilege, or rather of the forgery of franks, that is worth noticing. Mr. James Brooks is a member of Congress from this city, an ex-Whig, ex-Know Nothing, but at present through-and-through Democrat. Mr. Brooks is the editor of an evening paper, a sheet notorious for successfully grabbing such news as can be found in other journals, but as guiltless of news enterprise on its own part as its editor is of political honesty. Mr. Editor Brooks is endowed with the franking privilege-a "privilege" which is merely legalized robbery of the people. A frank to be lawful must be actually written by the man bestowing it, and then it should cover only public business between the representative and the people. But what does Master Brooks? Ha gets a stamp or die, pretending to be a facsimile of his handwriting, and sets a clerk to stamping envelopes to go free through the mails, containing this sort of important public business:

EVENING EXPRESS OFFICE, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, }

M-...: We will publish your advortisement—
copy attached—in The Express: One insertion for 80 cents;
six Insertions for \$3.

To les—for the season or year, two figurabed houses at Rye, N. Y. Oas
directly on the water, most delightfully atmated. Apply to

We respectfully solved your orders.

No. — White-st.

We respectfully solicit your orders.

The Express is believed to be one of the best mediums in which to advertise in the United States. Try it!

P. S.—Please present this with your order.

This James Brooks is one of the most noisy grumblers at Republican extravagance and misuse of power; yet we find him clipping from rival newspapers the advertisements of business men, and sending a private proposal to do the same advertising at the "rat" prices peculiar to The Express office. And to save two cents each on these pitiful begging notices, he places on each envelope a counterfeit frank. Will not the honorable gentleman favor us with a speech upon Republican mismanagement of the sources of revenue-especially the Post-Office ?

We are called to account by The N. Y World on a charge of misrepresenting the views of Robert J. Walker on the acts of the President. Without undertaking to explain any change that may have taken place in the mind of Mr. W., we reproduce the quotation to which The World alludes, not originated by us in any way, but copied from another city paper-we think The Herald;

paper—we think The Herald:

"I called," says Mr. Walker, "upon Gen. Thomas early on Saturday morning, at the War Office, and communicated to him in a friendly way my opinion that any such order would be a nullity, and would subject him to serious consequences, especially if any such collision should coour. I told him that he had no right, nor had the President, to disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was associationional, and that if this were not to the President might set axide all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government upon the ground that they were unconstitutional. That the President possessed no such power, because it was not an executive, but each sirely a judicial power, and that all the laws of Congress must be obeyed and executed by the President unless their execution was restrained by the highest judicial sutherity. That to declare a law unconstitutional was not only the exercise of judicial power, but the highest judicial power, and only tobe resorted to by the courts where, in their judgment, the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that in all doubtful cases the court had uniformly refused to interfere with the execution of the law."

This was said a few days after the impeach-

This was said a few days after the impeachment. Possibly The World may find something different in speeches made by Mr. Walker last year; possibly Mr. W. does not deem Johnson's offense impeachable; but we see a vast moral strength against the President in Walker's noble sentiment that it is the imperative duty of the President to obey all laws until they are lawfully set aside. Had Mr. Johnson acted on this principle we should have been a quarter of a century advanced in progress, and a thousand millions of dollars richer in real property.

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Journals like The Times cannot understand the feverish anxiety that now pervades the country. They believe in nothing, and how can anybody else believe in anything? We are assured that Impeachment "was never a Re-'publican measure;" that it "never commanded "the approval and settled assent of the Republican party;" that it "was the reckless device of the Radical section of that party, intended to put the patronge of the nation "into its hands, and to give it the absolute "and complete control of the Republican sen" "timent and policy of the country;" that it was forced upon the party by the unscrupulous audacity of the Radical leaders, aided by the obstinate and short-sighted presumption of the President himself."

-We challenge the right of The Times to speak for the Republican party. Its editor has been its most dangerous friend, and its most unscrupulous and malignant enemy. All he has ever done for the Republican party has been to feed with it. This disposes of his pretensions, upon which we have no time to dwell.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican favors us with the following paragraph:

"THE TRIBUNE is evidently afraid of an acquittal at washington to-day. It is behavoring the Senators to convict with almost frenzied vehemence. Born of despair, and fired by fanalicism, conviction will be a good result, but acquittal won't burt anybody very badly, except Ben Wade."

We take the liberty of copying the following paragraph from The Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

Republican:

"Everything is proven, everything is admitted, and Congress has no escape from the choice and the issue which the President has forced upon it, unless it abandons the whole contest forever, and establishes the precedent that the Executive Department may annul and dety at pleasure the acts of the Legislative. The Tenure-of-Office bill may or may not be constitutional—of that the President is not the Indge; but until the courts have otherwise decided, it is the law of the land, and the President cannot release himself from his obligation to obey it. Action is the word of the hour at Washington, and there is no doubt what it will be."

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Is The Springfield (Mass.) Republican satis

THE MISSISQUOI SPRING, which has been advertised in THE TRIBUNE, is attracting a good deal of attention from physicians and invalids. The curative properties of its waters were discovered over 50 years ago, and it has been recommended in cases of cancerous affections, scrofula, diseases of the kidneys, &c. The proprietors publish numerous certificates of physicians and others, to which our readers are referred. The general introduction of these waters has been brought about by a New-York gentleman, who